

shown are in alternate arrangement; that is to say, the long arm of one link is movable in the channel or groove 23 of one butt, and the short arm thereof pivoted on the pin 28 in the other butt, and the next adjacent link is alternately arranged; that is to say, the short arm is pivoted in the first named butt and the long arm movable in the second named butt as is the common structure in invisible hinges of the class under consideration.

In Fig. 6 of the drawing, I have shown a slight modification, wherein the crosshead portion of the body is enlarged as seen at 30 to give a greater bearing for the butt in the socket or aperture 12; while the front or free edges of the side portions of the butt have outwardly turned and curved flanges 31 which provide a greater bearing surface for the butt in the socket 12, and also serve to reinforce and strengthen the front edges of said side portions. In this form of construction, I also substitute for the grooves 23 and arc-shaped ribs 24, formed by said grooves, apertures 33 in the opposite side walls of the hinge butt, and in the same arrangement as the grooves 23, it being understood that the pins 25 of the links 26 operate in the apertures 33. Aside from the modified features above stated, the butt shown in Fig. 6 will be of the same construction as that shown in the other figures of the drawing.

The separate side portions 19 and 20 of the butt are preferably provided at their inner edges with prongs 32 which are preferably placed laterally and adapted to be driven into the base of the sockets or apertures 12, as seen in Figs. 2 and 4 of the drawing. When the butts are mounted in position, the wings or flanges 16 form closures for the sockets or apertures 12 as clearly seen in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing, and preferably seat within said socket so that the outer faces of the parts 16 lie flush with the outer faces or edges of the stationary support and swinging member 10 and 11. With the type of hinge construction shown, it will be understood that the adjacent edges of the stationary support and swinging member may be brought into abutting relation by moving the swinging member into closed position, in which position, the links 26 are contained within the respective butts of the hinge, and the swinging member may be moved into a fully open position as seen in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing.

By constructing the hinge butts in the manner herein shown and described, it will be apparent that a strong and durable butt may be produced in a simple, quick and economical manner, and with comparatively few bending, forming and other operations, whereby a hinge of the class described may be produced at a very nominal cost, and

especially hinges of this type for light duty such as for use in cabinets and the like.

While I have shown certain details of construction for carrying my invention into effect, it will be understood that various changes in and modifications of the construction herein shown and described, may be made within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit of my invention or sacrificing its advantages.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A sheet metal hinge butt comprising a U-shaped body and laterally extending flanges at one side of the arms of said body, the opposite walls formed by the arms of said body having apertures for receiving the link pivot pin of the hinge, said walls being provided on adjacent faces with grooves for guiding a link of the hinge in its movement in said butt, and means for reinforcing the crosshead of said body.

2. A sheet metal hinge butt comprising a U-shaped body and laterally extending flanges at one side of the arms of said body, the opposite walls formed by the arms of said body having apertures for receiving the link pivot pin of the hinge, said walls being provided on adjacent faces with grooves for guiding a link of the hinge in its movement in said butt, means for reinforcing the crosshead of said body, and said grooves being formed by pressing the body of the butt outwardly, forming rib members for reinforcing the walls of said butt.

3. A hinge butt for mounting in a cylindrical socket formed in a workpiece, comprising a butt body of a length substantially equal to the depth of the socket, the width of said body being such as to engage opposite walls of said socket and to form chambers in the socket at the opposite sides of the butt body when mounted therein, and means at the outer end of the butt body for closing said chambers.

4. A hinge of the class described adapted for use in connection with supports having cylindrical sockets comprising substantially U-shaped butt bodies adapted when mounted in said sockets to extend transversely thereof and engage oppositely disposed walls of the sockets, and links pivoted to the respective butts and to each other for coupling said butts together, and said butts having laterally extending flanges at their outer ends forming closures for said sockets at the opposite sides of the butts.

5. A hinge of the class described adapted for use in connection with supports having cylindrical sockets comprising substantially U-shaped butt bodies adapted when mounted in said sockets to extend transversely thereof and engage oppositely disposed walls of the sockets, and links pivoted to the respective